

To prepare for the transfer of business from the Superior and Commercial Courts of Cincinnati, to the Courts of Common Pleas of Hamilton county; and also, from the Superior Court of Cleveland to the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That upon the final adjournment of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and the Commercial Court of Cincinnati, on the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the Clerks of said Courts shall respectively deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county and the latter shall receive, all the original files and other papers in the causes then pending, or before that time disposed of in said Superior and Commercial Courts; also the records, journals, dockets, executions, orders of sale, and other books, papers and property of said Superior and Commercial Courts.

Sec. 2. That all causes pending in said Superior and Commercial Courts, on said day of adjournment, shall be arranged on the dockets of said Court of Common Pleas, in each order as said Court shall direct, and said causes shall proceed to final disposition in said Court as if originally brought therein; and all bills of review, writs of scire facis, and error, writs of habeas corpus, motions to amend, alter, or set aside judgments, decrees for new trials, orders or other proceedings, and other motions and applications which shall be rendered proper or necessary by the decrees, orders, judgments or other proceedings of said Superior or Commercial Court, entered at any time previous to said adjournment, shall be brought in and disposed of by said Court of Common Pleas.

Sec. 3. That where any cause has been disposed of, and a complete record thereof made in either said Superior or Commercial Court on or before said adjournment, but said record has not been signed by the Judge of said Court, said record shall be examined, and if found correct, signed by any one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; and any cause disposed of in either said Superior or Commercial Court, on or before said adjournment, of which a complete record has not then been made, shall be recorded by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and signed by any one of the Judges of said Court; and all the transcripts of the records of any cause disposed of in said Superior or Commercial Court shall be made and authenticated in the same manner as if said cause had been disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas.

Sec. 4. That all writs of execution, orders for sale in Chancery, and other final processes issued out of said Superior or Commercial Courts on or after the first Monday in January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, shall be made returnable to the May term of the Court of Common Pleas then next ensuing. And all orders, writs, rules or processes of any kind, outstanding at the expiration of either said Superior or Commercial Courts shall be returned to the Court of Common Pleas at its said May term, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and have the same validity and effect in the said Court of Common Pleas as they would have had in said Superior and Commercial Courts, and all process necessary to carry into effect judgment, decree, order or other proceeding of said Superior or Commercial Court, shall, after said adjournment, be issued from said Court of Common Pleas in the same manner and have the same effect as if said judgment, decree, order or other proceeding were originally had and entered therein.

Sec. 5. That any cause disposed of in said Superior or Commercial Court may be removed to the District Court by appeal, writ of error, certiorari, or otherwise, in the same manner as if disposed of in said Court of Common Pleas; and all special mandates, and writs of procedendo, and other writs necessary to carry into effect any judgment which shall have been thereto removed from said Superior or Commercial Court by appeal, writ of error or otherwise, shall, after said adjournment, be directed to, and obeyed by said Court of Common Pleas, in like manner as if said cause has been removed therefrom; but this section shall not be construed so as to deprive the District Court of its power to issue process in such cases not directed to an inferior Court.

Sec. 6. That the District Court and Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, shall have the same powers with respect to the cause pending or disposed of in said Superior and Commercial Courts, at or before said adjournment, and with respect to all the judgments, decrees, orders and other proceedings, and the process of said Courts, as said Courts, respectively, would have had, had they been continued in existence, and said appeals, writs of error, decrees, orders and other proceedings shall hold and occupy the same position, and have the same effect in law as if originally brought, entered or had in said Court of Common Pleas.

Sec. 7. That all cases transferred from said Superior and Commercial Courts to the Court of Common Pleas, in which notice of appeal shall have been entered, such appeal shall be perfected in the said Court of Common Pleas, and when any order or decree of either the Superior or Commercial Courts requires a report or accounts to be rendered, either the said Superior or Commercial Courts after said day, the same shall be made to the Court of Common Pleas as if the same decree or order had been made in said Court of Common Pleas.

Sec. 8. That all cases which may have been heretofore brought into the District Court in the county of Hamilton, from said Superior or Commercial Courts, by appeal, writ of error, certiorari, and which may have been disposed of by said District Court at the expiration of said Superior and Commercial Courts, but which may yet remain to be remanded to the court below for new trial, execution, or other proceeding, may be remanded to the said Court of Common Pleas, which shall proceed as if the same had originated therein.

Sec. 9. That for all services performed under this act by the Clerks of the said Common Pleas, and Superior and Commercial Courts for the compensation of which there is no provision by law the court of common pleas may allow compensation, to be paid out of the county treasury, not exceeding such amount as would be taxable for like services as prescribed by the act regulating the fees of clerks of courts of common pleas, passed May first one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Sec. 10. That on the final adjournment of the Superior Court of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga, on the second Monday of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the clerk of said court shall deliver to the clerk of the court of common pleas in said county of Cuyahoga, all the original files and other papers in the causes then pending, or before that time disposed of in said Superior Court of Cleveland; and also the records, journals, dockets, executions, orders of sale, and other books, papers, and property of said Superior Court and in all further proceedings in relation to the causes or other matters so transferred, the said court of common pleas, or the proper district court, as the case may be, in said subdivision, shall be governed by the provisions of this act in like manner as is required of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, or District court in reference to the causes or other matters transferred from the Superior and Commercial Courts of Cincinnati, so far as such provisions are applicable, and as if the same had been framed so as to apply in specific language to said court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county, or District Court in said subdivision.

Sec. 11. That the clerk of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, he is hereby required to make out with all convenient dispatch, and preserve in his office, a full and complete index of judgments and decrees rendered in the said commercial and Superior Courts of Cincinnati and also of those rendered in the court of common Pleas of Hamilton county, such organization of the said courts respectively, both direct and reversed, uniform with the index of judgments and decrees rendered in the Supreme Court of Hamilton county, heretofore made.

Sec. 12. That for his services in making out the said indexes, the said clerk shall be allowed five cents for each case indexed, and if indexed under more than one name, then five cents additional for each additional name under which it shall be indexed, to be paid out of the county Treasury on the order of the County commissioners.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,

Speaker of the House of Reps.

WILLIAM MEDILL,

President of the Senate.

January 12, 1853.

No. 22.]

AN ACT.

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies in the State of Ohio," passed May 1, 1852:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in case of accident or unforeseen circumstances, any incorporated Railroad or Plank road company shall be unable to complete its road within the time limited by its charter, and there shall not be time sufficient remaining to give thirty days notice of the filing of the petition, as required in the seventy-sixth section of the act to which this act is supplementary, or if any regular term of the court of common pleas shall be held in the county where the principal office of such company is kept, before the expiration of the time so limited for the completion of the improvement, it shall be lawful for the Judge of said court, in vacation, on the petition of such company, to extend the time for the completion thereof, to the next regular term of said court. The allowance by said Judge shall be endorsed on the back of said petition, which shall be forthwith filed in the Clerk's office of said court of common pleas, and notice thereof shall be given as required in the seventy-sixth section of the act above referred to; and the court of common pleas, at the next regular term thereof, upon proof of the due publication of notice, and on good cause shown may extend the time for the completion of said improvement to such period as may appear to such Court just and reasonable.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,

Speaker of the House of Reps.

WILLIAM MEDILL,

President of the Senate.

January 27, 1853.

[No. 23.]

AN ACT.

Supplementary to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any person who may be imprisoned under any process issued from any of the courts of this State, for the collection of any fine or penalty imposed by virtue of any law of this State for the punishment of any offense, shall be entitled to all the benefit of the act entitled "An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," and of any law amendatory thereof, in the same manner as though the amount of said fine, penalty or costs had been recovered against such person in any civil action; Provided that the judgment defendant shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act until the expiration of sixty days imprisonment on such judgment, unless the court rendering said judgment, or any Judge thereof in vacation, shall otherwise direct.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,

Speaker of the House of Reps.

WILLIAM MEDILL,

President of the Senate.

January 19, 1853.

Auditor's Office,

Sandusky County, Ohio,

I certify that the foregoing laws are truly copied from those furnished this office by the Secretary of State.

HORACE E. CLARK,

County Auditor.

Authorship of the Bible.—There are in all sixty-six books which comprise the volume of Holy Writ, which are attributed to more than thirty different authors or writers of the whole.—Half of the New Testament was composed by St. Paul, and the next largest writer is the gentle and beloved St. John.—With the single exception of Paul, neither history nor tradition has testified that these powerful thinkers and writers ever enjoyed the benefit of the education, or that they were trained to scholarship and learning; yet how ably have they written, what eminent characters have been chronicled by them, and what great events recorded, both for time and eternity!

Jeremiah is sorrowful; Isaiah sublime; David poetical; Daniel sagacious; Habakkuk and Hag gaiters and denunciatory; but they all seem to have exercised their natural virtues under the influence of Divine direction and inspiration. Moses, with his vast knowledge, and profound intelligence—the legislator, the reformer, the deliverer, commenced the work and John with his depth of feeling, and exquisite tenderness and simplicity, completed it.

And, what do we know of the lives of all these, or even of the two last mentioned?—Nothing that human vanity might exult in. Moses was rescued from the oozy rushes of the Nile; and John died in his old age, a lonely exile on the small island of Patmos.

Lazy Joe Harvey.

In the pleasant and romantic village of C—, in which the lot of the writer of the following veracious anecdote was cast for some months, there resided, or did reside, a person who delighted in the name of Joe Harvey.—If Joe had any family, they were drunkenness and laziness, but more particularly the latter, as his total disinclination to any exertion frequently procured him from procuring those beverages which delighted his soul.

During late weather, Joe was to be seen either hanging about the village tavern, or sleeping under some tree around which he would diurnally revolve to protect himself from the rays of the sun as it travelled across the heaven. In winter, he would take refuge in the poor house, and cause the county to have to support its most reckless inhabitant, until the return of spring made his leafy couches again available.

Upon one occasion having partaken freely of some host's good whiskey, had taken himself to his customary tree, and was in a few minutes in a heavy sleep. Now it happened that the spirit of mischief, after hovering awhile over C—, had lighted in the bar-room before alluded to, and had taken particular lodging in the brain of Major B—, one of the liveliest of the lively. The Major seeing Joe snoring "sub tegmine fagi," proposed to his friends that they should take and bury him, as he was of no further use to himself, his family, or any one else—but on the contrary, a tax to every one.

The suggestion was immediately adopted, and immediately acted on. To go to the undertaker's procure a coffin, and put in the unconscious body of their victim, was but the work of an instant; and then, as newspapers say, the mournful cortege proceeded.

On the way, they were met by a neighboring wealthy farmer, who asked when they were about burying.

"Joe Harvey," said the Major.

"Why, is old Joe dead at last?"

"No, he's not dead; but we are going to bury him, to put him out of the way before winter sets in."

"Oh," said the farmer, "Don't do that, let him go a little longer, and I will give him corn enough to keep him until spring."

At these words the sleeping form was seen to move, and the languid, listless features of old Joe emerged slowly from the level of the coffin. His half-closed eyes revealed two blood-shot balls which seemed to fall loosely in the direction of his noble interceder, then, muttering all his energy, in a tone scarcely above a whisper, he enquired:

"Is your corn shelled?"

"No," was the dead response.

"Then," said Joe, unhesitatingly, as he reaped into his coffin, "take along the corpse!"

For the Journal.

The Devil and his Angels.

In a huge and dark cavern, deep in the infernal regions, his Satanic Majesty held his levee to hear reports from the sub-devils having charge in various parts of his earthly dominions. The cavern was lighted by jets of sulphurous flame, which issued from cracks in the walls, and which belokened the near neighborhood of that place of torment we read of in his Majesty's throne consisted of a huge mass of iron ore which glowed with a red heat; and the seats of his courtiers and servants were composed of the same material, and equally red-hot.

We pass over the reports given in from other places, and come to that which a sub-devil of aspect bloated and blotched, with red nose and fiery visage, handed in for the town of Tipton, Whiskey Co., Ohio. It reads as follows:

"May it please your Infernal Majesty: In the town of Tipton your cause is prosperous. Your Majesty has as many faithful servants there as in any other place of its size. It contains from 2500 to 3000 inhabitants and there are from 20 to 30 tippling shops well supplied with customers—hence, the name of Tipton. I speak especially of your Majesty's servants who sell whiskey, because your Majesty well knows that they are your most faithful servants. Indeed, I have observed that the misery and iniquity in which your Majesty so much delights, abound just in proportion to the amount of whiskey which your Majesty's servants sell.

But to come to particulars. There are in Tipton, and Whiskey county, 50 families that lack sufficient food and clothing, because the fathers and husbands spend their earnings at the whiskey shops. There are 150 children growing up in ignorance, and accustomed to a sense of shame and degradation on account of the drunkenness of their fathers.—This fact I know will afford your Majesty especial satisfaction. There are also 25 young men between the ages of 15 and 25 who are digging for themselves a drunken's grave.—There are 38 wives who are rendered utterly miserable by the brutality, cruelty and neglect of their husbands. Seventeen of these are already broken-hearted, and look upon death as the only relief for their misery.—There are in Tipton a few temperance men, may never be more, (here every devil, from his Majesty on the throne, down to the lowest, yelp, gnashed their teeth,) but they are of no account.

In conclusion, let me recommend your Majesty's servants who sell whiskey in Tipton, to your Majesty's especial favor. They deserve well of your Majesty. The voice of the right hand. There are not more than two or three among them, who do not every day sell whiskey to men who they know are sacrificing health, hope, good name and eternal salvation to a drunkard's appetite. (Here there was great applause; every devil stamped his hoofs and wagged his tail.)

There is nothing more annoying, at any place of amusement, than the tardiness of individuals who possess the happy faculty of always coming in after the performances have commenced, and going out before they are finished. You may be paying close attention to the instructive thoughts of a Lecturer, when, open goes the door with a frightful creak; your attention is necessarily diverted; slum-bong goes the door again, and the heavy stage of boots is heard over the voice of the speaker. Every seat may be at hand, yet the late comers walk all around trying to find out where he can "creep in," to the annoyance of those occupying it. This practice, we are sorry to say, is quite "fashionable," and oftentimes troops of the fair sex come sweeping in from a quarter to half an hour too late, generally turning some half dozen of the "masculine gender" from seats which they came early to obtain, with as much complacency as if they were simply doing an act of justice. We would advise those of both genders to come early, which will not only cause themselves less trouble, but add much to the pleasure of the entertainment.

Abraham Miller who was with Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, it is said is still living in Canada, at the age of 115.

THE JOURNAL:

FREMONT, OHIO.

T. W. BOOTH, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1853.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NELSON BARRERE.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ISAAC J. ALLEN.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
HENRY BRACHMAN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDELL.

The Board of Public Works and the Sandusky Bay.

As we have heretofore stated, the managers of the Junction Rail Road Company, for the purpose of evading the plain provisions of their charter, got up a rail road company under the general rail road law, called the Port Clinton Rail Road Company, in the name of which, they presented to the acting commissioner of the Board of Public Works, a plan of a rail road bridge to be constructed across the Sandusky Bay. This application being entirely *ex parte*, accompanied by such statements as might be expected from that source, an approval was entered upon the journal of the Board. As soon as the citizens of Fremont ascertained what had been done, they applied to the Board for a reconsideration and rescission of the order. The matter was set for hearing on the 17th inst., when the case was fully argued on behalf of the citizens of Fremont, by Messrs. Pugh and Hayes, and by Mr. Bucher for the Port Clinton Rail Road Company, disguised under the name of the Port Clinton Company. The Board of Public Works, when they came to understand the matter, unanimously rescinded the order, not by a mere majority vote, as the Register would have it. Thus ends the first chapter. The next will come off on the 11th of March next, when the citizens will apply to Judge Starkweather at Cleveland, for an injunction against the Junction and Port Clinton Rail Road Companies, and others, attempting to obstruct the navigation of the Sandusky Bay.

We shall then see whether an arm of Lake Erie, from one and a quarter to four miles wide, and 18 miles in length, and navigable for sail vessels, can be obstructed and narrowed down to a few feet, to accommodate rail road speculators, and without any authority of law. If Rail Road Companies are to be permitted to disregard their charters and ride over and swallow up all other interests with impunity, the sooner it is known the better.

The Convention.

The Whig State Convention which assembled at the City Hall, Columbus, on 23d, far more numerous attended, than many of our friends had anticipated. Those who have long stood as immovable pillars in the Whig ranks, with heads white with the frosts of age, were there. Those in the meridian of life, with unimpaired faculties and wise from experience, were there. The young men of our party, full of zeal, hope and candor, were there. The strong and honest men of our party and State, were there—all deeply concerned for the true interest of our great State and country. A more harmonious political convention, perhaps has never been held anywhere, or at any time; and surely better men, in the most unlimited sense of the word, were never nominated to fill any political station our country can give. With the true principles of a Republican Government and our unexceptionable nominations, we cannot, certainly, be defeated. As to the doings of our present Legislature, we deem it unnecessary to say any thing now. Their lawlessness and profligacy, we think, are pretty well and generally known to the people. They must receive their reward sooner or later.

Another Account of the French Emigrants.

The London correspondent of the Boston Post, who has seen Mademoiselle Montigo, gives what that paper says is a true description of her personal appearance, as follows, in which he certainly represents her in a much more favorable light than some other accounts have done:

To those who remember the duchess of Teba as she appeared during her visits to the great exhibition of 1851, it will not be incomprehensible how the Emperor of France has consented that she should share his throne. She is certainly one of the most beautiful women of her time. Below the medium height of ladies of the United States, she possesses, nevertheless, that perfect symmetry of person which makes her appear taller than she really is. Her feet and ankles are of perfect mould; her carriage is graceful; her head finely set upon her shoulders, and her face intellectual and eminently beautiful. She has the black hair, pencilled brows, and lustrous dark eyes of the Spanish women, with the clear, brilliant complexion of a more northern latitude; and her neck and breast would furnish a model for the sculptor. Her mind is said to be finely cultivated, and her powers of conversation fitted to second her personal attractions. That she has great self respect is evinced by her whole course since the inclinations of Louis Napoleon were first apparent to her. She has never been seen in public, in his company; has, apparently, discouraged his attentions; was not at the ball at the Tuilleries on Saturday night, which was supposed to be given in her honor, and declines now appearing in society until after the solemnization of the marriage.

The civil part of the ceremony will take place on Saturday of this week at the Tuilleries, and the religious ceremonies on the next day at

Notre Dame. The preparations for the latter are to be magnificent. The high altar is to be brought forward; the portion of the church round it to be brilliantly ornamented and lighted; a superb canopy suspended over it; the galleries to be hung with crimson velvet, and seats for public functionaries, in form of an amphitheatre, to be erected all over the vast nave of the cathedral.

AMERICA'S ERICSSONS.—The success among us of Mr. Ericsson's achievement of Scientific Mechanics, gives him an American name and renown which the world will not willingly let die. But he must not suppose, for all that, that he is the first of his name and nation who has been recorded on the roll of American celebrities; he is only one of the famous Ericssons. The historic record will remember the Norse discovery of this continent, and agree that for our caloric contemporary is destined to fill his page in our history, his Scandinavian precursors of the same name have already had their leaf in it. Leif Ericsson, in fact, (son of Eric the Red), the first discoverer of America, and his two brothers, Thorvald and Thorstein Ericsson, who in the beginning of the eleventh century, looked successively up the mouth of the lordly Hudson, at the grapes of Rhode Island and Nantucket, and lived or died in booths on the shore of Maine and Nova Scotia, near five hundred years before that Italian "Prince of Dreamers," Columbus, came to hear the talk of these traditional things in Thule! Let us all take notice, then, that Ericsson is deservedly a great name in America. No doubt our living "friend and genius" is descended from these honest old seafarers that drove the world so vigorously ahead before their dragon prisms, once upon a time, and carried the terrible fame of Norse enterprise and war from the "blue cold nose" of Greenland and the Pillars of the world, the troubled billows of the Bosphorus; so that when he shall take his place in Valhalla, he will find ready listeners about the snips of a later age, and can astonish those ghosts of old pilots—the Ericssons—with the story of what the Good Vinland has grown to, and how two or three chains of hot air drive the business of the wild browns! There was a short account of the Ericsson discovery of America in the Times a little time ago—apparently of Ole Bull, the scold—another child of Norseland. Mr. Ericsson, then, may consider himself quite at home here, in the neighborhood of distinguished antecedents and grateful followings.—We are all very much obliged to his nameless for finding us out first, and to himself for giving his airy something a local habitation and a name among us. When we make some worthy memorial of this Ericsson achievement, we should not forget the older Ericsson claim in the inscription. Rafn and the rest give us authority for this which can no longer be doubted.—M. Y. Times.

Worth Knowing.

Some of the papers of late have had a paragraph recommending the use of wheat flour in the case of scalds or burns. A gentleman at Dayton saw it, and the other day, as he writes, tested it to his satisfaction. He says: "While at the supper table, a sudden child, which was seated in the mother's lap, accidentally grasped hold of a hot cup full of tea, severely scalding its left hand and arm. I immediately brought a pan of flour and plunged the arm into it, covering entirely the parts scalded, with the flour. The effect was truly remarkable—the pain was gone instantly. I then bandaged the arm loosely, applying plenty of flour next to the skin—and the next morning there was not the least sign that the arm had been scalded—neither did the child suffer the least pain after the application of the flour."

Reader, do you bear this little fact in mind if a similar occasion offers.

What can be got for Five Dollars.

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement by which they agree to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, (monthly,) the Home Journal, (weekly,) and the Musical World and Times, (weekly,) to new subscribers, at the very moderate price of five dollars a year for the three publications; all orders, enclosing that amount to Dyer & Willis, will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL HUESTON,

Publisher of the Knickerbocker.

MOIRIS & WILLIS,

Publishers of the Home Journal.

DYER & WILLIS,

Publishers of the Musical World & Times, 257 Broadway New York.

Grand Literary and Art Combination.

Arrangements have been made to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, the Home Journal, and the New York Musical World and Times, to new subscribers, for five dollars a year. This is cheap literature with a vengeance. The Knickerbocker is \$3 per annum; the Home Journal, \$2; and the Musical World and Times, \$3; making \$8 a year at the usual rates. That three such works can be obtained for five dollars a year, is a fact truly worthy the Calendar age, which is just now being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker Magazine, edited by Lewis Gaylord Clarke, it is unnecessary to speak. For twenty years it has been the most genial, humorous, and spicy "monthly" in the world; and the present volume will be better than any which preceded it. The Home Journal, edited by Geo. P. Morris, and N. P. Dillis, is well known as the best family newspaper in America; and the Musical World and Times, edited by Edward Stearns Willis, with Lowell Mason, Geo. H. Curtis, Thomas Hastings, Wm. P. Bradbury, Geo. F. Root, and other musical writers contributing; and which gives, among other things over \$25 worth of music and a full course of instruction in harmony annually. These three publications will cost a fancying in regard to nearly everything worth knowing; Art, science, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Inventions, discoveries, Wit, Humor, Fancy, Sentiment; the Newest Fashions and other attractions for Ladies; Choice New Music for the Sabbath, the Church, and the Fireside; Reviews and Criticisms of Musical Works, Performers and Performances; in short the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident, History, Biography, Art, Literature and Science; including what ever can be given in periodicals to promote Healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction in the family, and help to make it better, wiser and happier, may now be obtained for five dollars. Address Dyer & Willis, 257 Broadway.

Editors publishing the above three works, and sending the papers containing it to Dyer & Willis, will receive the three works named, for one year.

The President has nominated John Randolph Clay Envo Extraordinary to Peru, and Theodore S. Fwy Charge to the Swiss Confederation.

Those of our patrons who intend to pay for their paper in wood, will please bring it along as soon as possible. You will be so kind as to remember that editors and printers, to live in this cold country, must be warmed as well as other people.

Mr. Jacob Mott of Fredericktown is authorized to act as agent for the Fremont Journal, in Knox and the adjoining counties.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, February 22, 1852.

Pursuant to notice, the Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by S. W. Ely, of Ross, who nominated T. R. Stanley, of Jackson, as temporary Chairman, who took his seat.

Messrs. E. E. Hutchinson, of Franklin; H. A. Guild, of Coshocton, and W. C. Bartlett, of Montgomery, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. — moved a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed, to nominate permanent officers for the Convention and a State Central Committee. Agreed to.

A committee of one from each district was also ordered on Resolutions; and also, a committee on Credentials, who should report a list of delegates.

A motion was made and adopted, that the names of all candidates for the various offices be announced. The following names were announced:

For Governor.—W. Dennison, Jr., of Franklin; Nelson Barrere, of Highland; L. D. Campbell, of Butler; J. J. Williams, of Marion; Isaiah Morris, of Clinton; C. N. Olds, of Pickaway, and Bellamy Storer, of Hamilton.

Lieutenant Governor.—G. W. Ranyan, of Hamilton, declined; O. F. Moore, of Scioto; S. Galloway, of Franklin, declined; H. B. Curtis, of Knox; L. J. Allen, of Richmond; Wm. Lawrence, of Logan; I. G. Lowe, of Montgomery, and S. D. Brown, of Van Wert.

Supreme Judge.—Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga; S. Finch, of Delaware, and C. C. Conyers, of Muskingum.

Secretary of State.—N. H. Van Vorhes, of Athens; N. W. Goodhue, of Summit, and H. Hosmer, of Lucas. R. G. Corwin, of Warren, declined.

Treasurer of State.—Henry Brachman, of Hamilton, declined; C. R. Cornell, of Columbiana; Dr. C. Cox, of Preble, and John Fudge, of Greene.

Board of Public Works.—Wm. Smith, of Fayette; David Allen, of Belmont; John Waddell, of Ross; W. K. Johnson, and A. D. Degraffe, of Montgomery.

Attorney General.—W. H. Gibson, of Seneca; W. K. Upham, of Columbiana; J. Sherman, of Richmond; Rufus King, of Hamilton; R. M. Corwin, of Hamilton; J. G. Gest, of Greene; J. M. Hunt, of Clark, and M. Pennington, of Belmont.

After naming the places for the delegates from the Congressional Districts to meet to appoint their committee men, and places for those committees to meet, when appointed, the Convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

2 o'clock, P. M.

The committee on permanent officers made a report, as follows, which was adopted:

President.—Hon. T. R. Stanley, of Jackson. Vice Presidents.—H. H. Southgate, W. B. Hays, Col. John Johnson, John C. Spink, S. E. Hibben, S. Hazen, Wm. Vance, Col. J. B. Patterson, Col. Graham, E. A. Spencer, D. A. B. Moore, Amos Townsend, W. R. Allison, Hon. W. B. Sapp, E. Guthrie, James McConaughy, J. S. Horrick, Theodore Breck, S. Quincy, H. L. Brewer.

Secretaries.—H. A. Guild, E. E. Hutchinson, Wm.